foreign technology acquisition have been simplified. Foreign equity investment upto 51% for all the items in the Annexure-III of Industrial Policy Resolution, 1991 had been made automatic. Foreign investment in other commodities is also considered on merit. Besides, Ministry is also operating various Plan Schemes for the overall development of processed food products. These measures are expected to increase investment and production of processed food products to meet the demand.

Deterrent Law to Deal with Criminals

983. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that cases of rape, murder, abduction and other crimes are increasing in the country at present and on the other hand conviction rate in respect of these crimes is coming down due to liberal grant of bail to the suspects in such cases;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of criminal cases has been piled up from 99.2 lakh in 1980 to 121.6 lakh in 1992;

(c) whether Government have taken a note of these facts; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to bring in a more deterrent law in the country and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PROF. M. KAMSON): (a) to (d) Even though 'Police' and 'Public order' are subjects of the State list under the Constitution and the prevention of crime is primarily the concern of State Governments/UT Administrations, the Central Government is aware of and concerned with the deficiencies of the Criminal Justice system in India which lead to accumulation of large number of criminal cases pending in Courts. In order to deal with the problem several steps have been taken under the Administration of Criminal Justice by the Government from time to time including, *inter-alia*, making administration of Justice an item of plan expenditure with a view to removing infrastructural bottlenecks for expeditious disposal of cases. A meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices was also convened on 4th December, 1993 in which a resolution was passed recommending adoption of certain steps, for speedy disposal of cases in Courts/Tribunals. These were accepted by the Government and commended to all the State Governments/UT Administrations and High Courts/ Tribunals for necessary follow-up action.

Request by Chakma Refugees for Indian Citizenship

984. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in The Hindustan Times dated the 14th November, 1995 captioned Chakma issue puts centre in a spot as Arunachal Pradesh Government, are demanding shifting of Chakmas and the Chakmas have been asking for Indian citizenship whose number has grown to 31,140 and claim their total number 65,000 now; and

(b) if so, what steps Central Government propose to take to avoid violence and ethnic clashes in the State as Government of Arunachal Pradesh has threatened to quit on the 31st December, 1995; if the Centre does not shift the Chakmas from the soil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI): (a) The news item has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has been advised to ensure the security and safety of all residents in the State including the Chakma and Hajong refugees. Central Para Military Forces units have already been placed at the disposal of the State Government for this purpose. Based on a complaint filed by

the National Human Rights commission (NHRC), the Supreme Court has on November 2, 1995, issued interim orders directing that Chakma refugees situated in Arunachal Pradesh shall not be ousted form the State by coercive action not in accordance with law. The State Government was advised to take immediate action in accordance with these directions.

Polluted cities in the Country

985. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major cities in the country where pollution is increasing;

(b) the State-wise/city-wise details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) Pollution levels in air, water and solid wastes are on the increase in the major cities in the country. This is mainly due to pollution form industries, vehicles and human activities of an increased population. Vehicular pollution in major cities contributes to about 60 percent of the air pollution while municipal waste contribute about 85 percent of the effluents.

The quantity of emissions from vehicles and municipal waste water generated in the major cities is as follows:

S.No.	Name of city	Vehicular Pollution Load (Tons/day)	Municipal Wastewater Generated (MLD)
01.	DELHI	871.92	1905.0
02.	BOMBAY	548.80	1714.4
03.	BANGALORE	253.72	348.0
04.	CALCUTTA	244.77	780.9
05.	AHMEDABAD	243.94	381.6
06.	PUNE	212.76	161.8
07.	MADRAS	188.54	200.0
08.	HYDERABAD	169.03	522.0
09.	JAIPUR	74.98	134.4
10.	KANPUR	71.99	325.6
11.	LUCKNOW	69.58	221.6
12.	NAGPUR	47.80	192.0

(SOURCE: Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi)

(d) The steps taken by the Government to check pollution in the country include the following:

(i) Emission and effluent standards have been notified for the major categories of polluting industries.

(ii) Industries have been directed to install necessary pollution control equipment within a stipulated time-frame and legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

(iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for sitting and operation of industries.

(iv) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of industries form congested areas.

(v) Customs and excise duty exemption are provided to the industries for pollution control/ monitoring equipment.

(vi) A scheme for setting up of common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in clusters of small-scale industrial units is under implementation.

(vii) Public awareness campaigns on the effects of pollution have been launched.

(viii) A network of ambient air and water quality monitoring stations have been set up.